

News of the Day.

Judge Advocate Chipman will continue his argument in the Wirz trial today, when the case will be submitted to the Commission.

The trial of Emerson Etheridge closed yesterday. He submitted his case without argument, and is said to be confident of an acquittal.

The North Carolina Convention decided to submit the ordinance abolishing slavery to vote of the people. The Convention, after adjournment, will meet again next May.

It is stated that numerous appeals have been made to the authorities at Washington, by the Union people of Mississippi, to have the military removed from that State. The disorders in the State are becoming fearful.

Jeff. Davis, through his counsel, has made a request that he be given an interview. He says he has no fears for the result.

Champ Ferguson, the notorious outlaw, was executed at Nashville yesterday. He exhibited great firmness and courage. He denied the correctness of several of his charges and specifications against him.

A portion of the address of Judge Reagan, Postmaster General of the United States, to the people of Texas, which will be found on the outside page of this morning's Press, will be read with interest.

The sentence of Gen. E. A. Palm, tried at Paducah for unauthorized conduct, has just been pronounced. It involved nothing more serious than a reprimand, and that has been remitted by the President.

Modals of honor are ready at the Navy Department for delivery to fifteen pilot officers, for gallant and meritorious conduct while serving on the United States steamer Richmond, while on the action in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1865.

Hon. Wm. Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned to accept the position of President of the Kentucky Telegraph Company. It is probable that E. A. Johns, of New Hampshire, Deputy Commissioner, will succeed Mr. Orton in the Commission.

An interesting suit for damages has been tried at Boston, in which Dr. H. B. Dowd, late Examining Surgeon for the Fourth District, was made defendant, for branding a recruit with the letter "A" on his chest. The damages were laid at \$10,000, and although the jury were agreed to pay something, they refused to award more than the amount that the Court discharged them.

Joe Davis, brother of J. F. Davis, has written an important letter to an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, of the State of Mississippi, in which he denounces the action of not only his own but his brother's property on the Mississippi river, which is now a source of trouble to the State.

The Thapsville Herald, Pa., says an experienced Colorado miner has discovered in a mine of the Allegheny Mountains, about five miles west of Thapsville, a deposit of gold-bearing quartz, specimens of which have been sent to New York for analysis, and which are said to contain, for surface mining, a quantity of gold worth \$100,000. Some excitement has already been produced by the discovery.

The Colorado Republican Convention on the 25th nominated Wm. Gilpin for Governor, and E. M. Vance for Congress. The State having adopted a constitution, application will be made this winter for admission into the Union, and the Convention adopted a resolution asking that Colorado be made a separate department, and a good Union fighter be placed in command.

Gen. Sweeney made his appearance in the Eastern Congress on Wednesday, and was enthusiastically received. A resolution was adopted forbidding members making notes of the proceedings, and ordering all such notes to be destroyed, that nothing be made public that should not be a confidential report of the proceedings for the press.

The Vermilion Independent, of the 20th ult., has the following: We saw a gentleman who informed us that during the storm, which swept the Gulf coast on the 20th of September, that nothing was lost. A Passenger ship destroyed but one, and all the people were drowned except one man, who saved himself by getting on top of a house. There were twenty-four lives lost. At Sabateno everything was swept away, and the residents to the number of sixty-one were killed. The water rose twenty feet above the surface of the ground at Ocean Pass.

A Washington correspondent writes: The election in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa have strengthened the Union party, and organization wonderfully. One can see in all these States an earnest and active Unionism. It is in all these States an earnest and active Unionism. It is in all these States an earnest and active Unionism.

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THE DANGERS AHEAD.
The statement that appeared in our telegraphic columns respecting the Pierpont episode at the Treasury Department a day or two since, seems to be confirmed. We give it again according to the version of the Cincinnati Gazette's special correspondent.

Quite a scene occurred at the Treasury Department yesterday, the curtain falling on the explosion of Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, by Hon. Fremont H. Clark, Comptroller of Currency. It appears that Governor Pierpont, in visiting the office of Mr. Clark, took occasion to give a profane and emphatic expression on our national policy, denouncing the Government in unmeasured terms, for expecting that the Southern people would submit to the taxation for the payment of the public debt. His conduct at last became so indecent and violent that it passed the bounds of toleration, and Mr. Clark promptly ordered him to leave the office. He replied to the order by slowly retreating to the door, the knock of which he retained for a moment in order to still further denounce his position. He was again directed to leave the room, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, complied with the order.

It was simply a piece of isolated folly and impertinence on the part of Governor Pierpont, with no political or representative significance, it would not deserve special comment.

But it has significance. Human nature and current events furnish only too solid a basis for the conviction that the determination will be general on the part of Southern politicians to resist paying or assisting to pay the cost of their own subjugation. The Southern press is ominously silent on the subject, where indeed it does not express similar sentiments to those reported above.

The Southern conventions pass informal resolutions, declarative of doctrines and belief on other topics, but avoid this with finger on their lips. The usual machinery for political spouting is once more in pretty fair running order in the South, but nobody sports a line or a word in behalf of the national credit.

The Democracy of Louisiana, emboldened by President Johnson's magnanimity, which they mistake for political treachery, and a symptom of the general slump of national virtue, have resolved to demand compensation for losses incurred during the war by the direct acts of the Government, and especially for the loss of property. Universal amnesty, now everywhere anticipated in the South, would of course insure the political triumph of this party, if indeed its triumph be not already insured, both in Louisiana and in every other rebel State. And asking such enormous emoluments as this is equivalent, of course, to a preliminary warning of a forthcoming policy of reprobation. No political leader anywhere in the land can seriously cherish the expectation that the Government will ever consider for one moment any such proposition as the Louisiana Democrats make on this point.

The presence of some other motive, the satisfaction of some other desire, the satisfaction for losses, was very certainly the occasion of that resolve. It is some months since shrewd politicians of the North warned the country that the first step towards repudiation of the national debt by the South, in case of immediate restoration to power, would be a demand for the value of their liberated slaves. The Louisiana Democrats already feel safe enough in this matter of regaining power to play the first card.

The development of "reconstruction" prospects will determine the greater or less promptness with which their example will be followed in the other rebel States. By a sufficient bluster about the injustice of the Government in refusing to pay for private property taken or destroyed during the war, these jinglers hope to prepare the way for a long and unobstructed resistance to the additional injustice of compelling the much-enduring and unhappy South to pay the cost of its own overthrow.

It is significant in this connection how almost unanimous the rebel people are in the sense of perfect rebellion with that faction in the North which is as ready as Governor Pierpont himself for repudiation.

If patriots fail to see and to heed these signs of impending mischief, confusion and dishonor to the nation, it is their own fault. The means of prevention are still in the hands of the people. Let the test case be adhered to, and let the Southern States be held in abeyance until "irreversible guarantees" are secured. If these things are not done, ruin to the nation's credit and chaos to its finances will come like the sweep of a culture.

RECONSTRUCTED UNIONISM.
It is curious, and not without instructive warning to notice the inveterate tenacity of State Sovereignty faith in the South—the inability of Southern politicians to see anything but a huge conglomerate of sovereignties, shapeless and without individuality of its own, in the structure of this Republic.

A recent discussion between the New York Times and Post on the grammatical propriety of connecting a plural verb with the term "United States" gives rise to the following comments by the Augusta Constitutionalist:

Of course the Times is right, since "the United States" is not the name of a power in the same sense as "France" or "Russia," or "Spain," is, but a compound term, made up of a plural noun, "States," and an adjective, "United," denoting the governmental relation in which the States stand as regards each other and the world at large.

The recognition of the individual sovereignty of these "political entities," and the denial of independent sovereignty to the United States is very explicit here. The writers adds that "light at last seems to be coming out of darkness," when journals of the Times spirit affirm the grammatical accuracy of a plural verb, in the case in question.

And he deduces the following rather large results from what he deems the conclusion of the Times goes so far, however, it would not be amiss, perhaps, for it, and other journals of its own stripe, to go one step further and ask itself this question, if in 1861 this "United States" was a single State, and, *cetero paribus*, the United States were thirty-two States, neither more or less—how a fight between nineteen of those States on one side and twelve on the other, could, in reality, be treason by those twelve against the United States—that is against the whole thirty-two States. Then it can be made to appear that these twelve States made war on themselves as well as on the other nineteen, it will of course be evident they made war on the United States. (The thirty-two States United.) Till then, however, it will only be, in the eye of impartial justice, a contest—not put it arithmetically—of 12-22 against 20-22—not put it politically—not a rebellion but a civil war.

This is the doctrine, pure and simple, on which the assumed legal validity of secession was based. If it be correct, the nineteen conquering States are guilty of the same enormous crime which we are wont to ascribe to the twelve conquered ones. They are, in short, the guilty party, and the avoidable inference is that they should begin with all humanity and diligence to make every reparation that is now possible. It is distinctly implied here that

each State holds within itself, so to speak, and as a part of its own power, whatever of United States authority exists within its domain. Of course it has a right to do what it pleases with what is so utterly and absolutely its own. And of course no State can rebel against the United States any more than Canada or Mexico can. And there is obviously nothing but State governments to which individuals owe supreme allegiance.

Yet this editor regards himself as a good "reconstructed" Union man, and thinks he has surrendered without reservation all that the South staked and lost in battle!

KENTUCKY A FREE STATE!
The suspense is over. Truth, right, liberty, loyalty, and humanity prevail. The controversy between Gen. Palmer and the dying slave power of Kentucky, as our readers are aware, was referred to Major Gen. Thomas for final decision and adjustment. That able, just, and accomplished officer telegraphed General Palmer from Washington yesterday, that all his acts, his policy, and his decisions respecting the virtual overthrow of slavery in the State are to be sustained!

The General is ordered to go on in the path he has chosen, to treat the negro of Kentucky as free men without discrimination. Nothing could be more welcome to the Union men of the State than this glorious news. Let rebels and pro-slavery Unionists, and political brokers manipulating Senatorial and gubernatorial stocks, let all such howl! Let patriots rejoice! And the persecuted negro sing hosannas to the Lord!

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.
MORE SHOCKING REVELATIONS FROM ANDERSONVILLE.—In the Andersonville prison cemetery are buried, according to the report of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector, United States Army, a greater number of men than all the British soldiers put together, and perished on the bloody fields of the Crimea, Waterloo, Salamanca to Albuera, Vittoria and New Orleans. The tables of statistics give the amount of food produced by the surrounding country, showing it to have been amply sufficient for supplying all the necessities existing at the prison. The density of the population is compared with camps Ancient and Modern, and the ratio of mortality as compared with the prisons and hospitals of Europe, showing it to have been enormously excessive. Many of the photographic views which accompany this report were taken by the rebels themselves, when they were gazing over the mortality and sufferings of the prisoners.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—There was an adjourned meeting of the Council last night. There was very little business of importance transacted. A resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract for the filling up and paving of Brook street, from Main to the river passed both boards. At ten o'clock both boards met in joint session, when James Kirkpatrick was unanimously elected keeper of the workhouse. George Jones was elected Interpreter in the Police Court.

The following regular policemen were elected: Tom Foreman, James Moffett and Wm. Bateman.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Thursday night one of the 12th cavalry troops, doing guard duty near the corner of First and Washington streets, was accidentally shot. He had just been relieved from duty, and had went into the house where the guard is quartered. He laid his gun on the bed and went into another room. By some means the gun was discharged, and the ball passing through thick boards and entering his left side and lodging in his shoulder. Dr. Vaughn was called in, and extracted the ball. The wound is severe but not dangerous.

ABDUCTION.—Hirschbuhl, the veteran Jew, has abdicated in favor of Dickel & Hooge, who will continue business at the old stand. Mr. Dickel has been in the establishment a number of years, winning for himself the unlimited confidence of his employer, and great popularity with the patrons of the house. They deal in Masonic Regalia, jewelry, &c., as well as watches and clocks. Read their advertisement and give them a call.

THE CIRCUS.—All the little folks will remember that the proprietors of the Circus have arranged a grand matinee for them this afternoon at two o'clock. The comic pantomime of Jack the Giant Killer, will be presented. To-night will close the performance in this City. We advise all to go and enjoy the fun.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—There was a large crowd at Wood's Theatre last night. The French Spy was very well played by Mlle Zavisvostki. Julia Nelson as Aladdin was immense. Now that we have fine weather her charming acting and the beautiful dancing of the Zavisvostki Troupe are being appreciated.

A SWINDLER.—Has been operating in Cincinnati, using the name of William Ward, and representing himself as the son of the late Col. R. J. Ward. He came to Jeff. Silas Miller kicked him out of the Burnett House, and the police arrested him.

WILLIAM WHITE. A desperate character in the lower part of the city, having nothing to do, and desiring a little innocent amusement, deliberately knocked down an unoffending man yesterday, and beat him shamefully. White was arrested by officer Leonard.

OFFICERS METZ AND ANTLE found a colored man, named Robert Carr, evading around the city with a pair of pants and a pair of boots, belonging to Mr. Wiley, in the lower end of the city. The officers arrested Carr and carried him to jail.

ABRAHAM FOGUE.—We have considerable anxiety to see this piece. Mr. McDonough, through his agent, Mr. Eddie Bauer, is making arrangements to present it in splendid style next week. We think it will have a successful run.

DIVINE SERVICES at the Market street M. E. Church to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

DRURY BUSH was arrested by officer Jesse Hammond, charged with being concerned in the murder of George Cain, in the upper part of the city, some weeks ago.

WE would call the attention of our citizens and the public to the advertisement of the Columbia Oil Company in another column. The wells of this company are doing finely.

EXECUTION OF MAGNUER.—Henry C. Magruer, the guerrilla, paid the penalty of his many crimes yesterday. It will be remembered that Magruer was arrested near Brandenburg on the 12th of March, by a detachment of the 20th Wisconsin. At the time of his capture he was suffering from a severe wound, which he had received a few days previous in a fight with some Federal soldiers. He was confined to his bed for about five months, and was only pronounced convalescent on the 1st of September. After his arrest hundreds of people in the State came up and made charges against him. A military Commission was convened in this city on the 13th of September, and prisoner was arraigned for trial on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1st—Being a guerrilla.
Charge 2d—Murder.

Under this head there were seventeen specifications. The four first specifications were that Magruer was present with Sme Mundy and with malice aforethought did kill James Engle, Charles Barnett, Jacob Winstead and Joseph Barnett. This murder was committed at the Lebanon Junction on the 8th of January. The fifth and sixth specifications were that he was present and aided in the murder of Surgeon Shirk, of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, and Capt. R. McCormick of the 9th Ind. cavalry. This murder was committed near Bardonia, on the 29th of December. Surgeon Shirk and Captain McCormick were visiting some friends, when the guerrilla party came up and murdered them. The seventh specification charged him with the murder of Edward Caldwell, in Bullitt county, on the 5th of January. The eighth specification charged him with the murder of Frank Crady, a soldier, in Larnie county, on the 17th of November, 1864. Magruer pleaded not guilty to all these charges. When the trial was about to take place, he sent for General Whitaker, and told him he was without money and without friends, and asked that he would defend him. The General entered into the case, and, after hearing all the evidence, and the arguments of General Whitaker for the prisoner, and Colonel Coyle for the prosecution, found Magruer guilty and sentenced him to be hung. The proceedings and findings were approved, and the execution ordered. The prisoner was informed of the result about eight days ago, and told to make his preparations. He expressed no surprise at the result, and commenced his preparations.

THE MURDER.
Henry C. Magruer was a very young man, only about twenty-two years of age. His father died some years ago, leaving him the support of a widow mother and sister. During the excitement of 1861, Magruer, like thousands of other young men in our State, was led off by the plausible stories of the wily leaders of secession in Kentucky. Being of sanguine temperament he was soon enthusiastic in the fatal cause he had espoused. He joined the forces of Buckner at Muldraugh's Hill, and was with that General at Fort Donelson, but made his escape after the surrender. He was then elected as one of Albert Sidney Johnson's body-guard and was with him at the battle of Shiloh. After the death of Johnson, Magruer cast his fortunes with John Morgan, and was with him in all his raids, appearing when Morgan's forces were routed at the Bullington. After that disaster he returned to Kentucky and joined a guerrilla band. He soon made himself conspicuous and was recognized as a leader. His career in this State is known to almost every one. For a time his name was a terror throughout the whole State. He contended that his whole action was guided by what he conceived to be his duty, and that he acted not with malevolence, but as a Confederate soldier.

His mother, with two of his aunts and two cousins, arrived in the city the first of the week and visited him. The interview with his mother on Thursday was particularly affecting. Yesterday morning all of his relatives visited him and spent most of the forenoon. He was in good spirits and conversed in a lively manner. They left him about noon, taking a final leave. His mother was much affected, but Magruer was calm and collected. He bade her a cheerful good-bye, and asked her to bear it bravely. About one o'clock the troops composing the garrison at the prison were called out, and all the preparations for the execution completed. A good many visitors were present, and every available place contiguous to the prison crowded with people anxious to see a fellow-mortal hurled into eternity.

THE EXECUTION.
At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock Magruer was told that his time had arrived. He replied, "It is hard, but I expect it is fair." He then dressed himself and announced that he was ready. He was dressed in mixed woolen pantaloons, with a jacket usually worn by guerrillas, trimmed with gold lace.

At half-past three o'clock the prisoner appeared with a cigar in his mouth, his right arm thrown familiarly over the shoulder of General Whitaker. He walked with a firm, graceful air. There was no sign of fear visible, nor was there any of the bravado of the hardened criminal. It was the look of a man who knew no fear. A faint shudder was perceptible as he glanced at the fatal noose, but it was momentary. Captain Neale, of the 13th Regulars, proceeded to read the charges and specifications, but the prisoner seemed not to heed them. With a faint smile he gazed at the troops around the scaffold, and then, with a sweeping glance, looked at the large crowd on the different house-tops. Again he would look back at the dismal prison he had just left, and from which his fellow-prisoners, some of them under sentence of death, were gazing. Glancing up, he took one lingering look at the sun, which was shining brightly upon him for the last time. A shade of sorrow seemed to pass over his features. When the reading of the sentence was concluded, he threw his arm affectionately around Father Brady, his spiritual adviser, and asked him to see that his body went home for interment. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "not a word." He then stepped back upon the trap, when his arms and legs were bound. He coolly glanced down, and requested that he would be carefully fixed. When the fatal noose was being placed around his neck he bent his head forward to aid in the process. Not a muscle moved. There was no sign of weakness. The white cap was placed over his face, and the attendants left the scaffold. At ten minutes to four o'clock the drop fell, and Henry Magruer was dangling in the air, the victim of men who "fired the Southern heart." The fall did not break his neck, but he died easy, making very few struggles. In five

minutes he was dead. After hanging twenty minutes the body was cut down and placed in a box. It will be delivered to his mother. She will have it interred in a grave-yard in Marion county.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—Don Cezar de Bazar was never written for a female to impersonate. It is contrary to the nature of woman to represent the cool, dashing, gay cavalier. A number of actresses who have failed in their legitimate roles have essayed the character with the hope that the novelty would cover their faults. Most of them have disappeared however. It is a fact that few actors have presented it with success and many have attempted it. We think that Miss Hudson presented it as acceptably last night as any female has ever done. The play was very well cast, and went off tolerably well. Some fault could be found with the singing, but as the leading vocalist was laboring under a very severe cold, it would hardly be fair to find fault. As Amelia in the "Young Widow" Miss Hudson did very well. We were glad to see so large an audience present. To-night we have the Lonely Man of the Ocean and Jack Sheppard—a good bill.

POLICE COURT.—Friday, October 20.—Phil. Hartman, assaulting Thos. King; continued until to-morrow.

The following persons were fined for drunkenness and disorderly conduct: Chas. Lettler, \$15; Wm. Moore, \$7; Bridget Cahill, \$3 and \$200 for thirty days.

James Klett was fined \$5 for obstructing Brook street.

Richard Howard, f. b. c., disorderly conduct; discharged.

John Saffor, stealing \$7 from John Wahl; continued until to-morrow.

Drury Bush, killing Geo. Cain; continued until Monday morning.

Wm. Williams, alias Haman, horse stealing; discharged, there being no witnesses.

George Kiz, stealing \$19 from Valentine Lester; continued until to-morrow morning.

Adam Arnold was arrested by officers Cave and Burke yesterday, for criminally beating Aleck Borehn, in the lower part of the city.

Officer Leonard yesterday arrested Louisa Ann Gaines, for stealing a dress from a residence at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

Officer Shindler arrested T. M. White yesterday, for stealing a pistol.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
The Synod, having published its business, adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As a compromise between the testifiers and those who sustain the action of the General Assembly on the questions of loyalty and slavery, the following paper, introduced by Judge Sampson, was adopted by a vote of 32 to 45:

This Synod, in the exercise of that freedom with which Christ makes his people free, in the spirit of loyalty to the flag of the Church, and of respect to those who are engaged in the Lord, makes the following deliverance touching some of the recent acts of the General Assembly, and in regard to the late act of the Presbytery of Louisville, adopting a paper entitled the "Declaration and Testimony."

1. The acts of the last General Assembly on October 10, 1865, and 7 and 8, and 9, and 10, and 11, and 12, and 13, and 14, and 15, and 16, and 17, and 18, and 19, and 20, and 21, and 22, and 23, and 24, and 25, and 26, and 27, and 28, and 29, and 30, and 31, and 32, and 33, and 34, and 35, and 36, and 37, and 38, and 39, and 40, and 41, and 42, and 43, and 44, and 45, and 46, and 47, and 48, and 49, and 50, and 51, and 52, and 53, and 54, and 55, and 56, and 57, and 58, and 59, and 60, and 61, and 62, and 63, and 64, and 65, and 66, and 67, and 68, and 69, and 70, and 71, and 72, and 73, and 74, and 75, and 76, and 77, and 78, and 79, and 80, and 81, and 82, and 83, and 84, and 85, and 86, and 87, and 88, and 89, and 90, and 91, and 92, and 93, and 94, and 95, and 96, and 97, and 98, and 99, and 100, and 101, and 102, and 103, and 104, and 105, and 106, and 107, and 108, and 109, and 110, and 111, and 112, and 113, and 114, and 115, and 116, and 117, and 118, and 119, and 120, and 121, and 122, and 123, and 124, and 125, and 126, and 127, and 128, and 129, and 130, and 131, and 132, and 133, and 134, and 135, and 136, and 137, and 138, and 139, and 140, and 141, and 142, and 143, and 144, and 145, and 146, and 147, and 148, and 149, and 150, and 151, and 152, and 153, and 154, and 155, and 156, and 157, and 158, and 159, and 160, and 161, and 162, and 163, and 164, and 165, and 166, and 167, and 168, and 169, and 170, and 171, and 172, and 173, and 174, and 175, and 176, and 177, and 178, and 179, and 180, and 181, and 182, and 183, and 184, and 185, and 186, and 187, and 188, and 189, and 190, and 191, and 192, and 193, and 194, and 195, and 196, and 197, and 198, and 199, and 200, and 201, and 202, and 203, and 204, and 205, and 206, and 207, and 208, and 209, and 210, and 211, and 212, and 213, and 214, and 215, and 216, and 217, and 218, and 219, and 220, and 221, and 222, and 223, and 224, and 225, and 226, and 227, and 228, and 229, and 230, and 231, and 232, and 233, and 234, and 235, and 236, and 237, and 238, and 239, and 240, and 241, and 242, and 243, and 244, and 245, and 246, and 247, and 248, and

BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

Effect of General Grant's Order.

Confusion on the Mexican Side of the Rio Grande.

Fate of the Prisoners Taken on Either Side.

Defeat of the Imperialists Confirmed.

Intelligence from South America.

Revolution in Peru Continues.

Wm. L. Sharkey Elected Senator from Mississippi.

Mississippi Legislature in Favor of Negro Testimony.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Herald's correspondent, writing from Brownsville, Texas, and New Orleans, furnishes news of interest from the Rio Grande border. Considerable of a sensation, and apparently, little dissimulation, has been caused in military circles by the publication of the recent order of Lieutenant General Grant directing the mustering out of a large number of colored troops from the United States Army, under General Weitzel, losses eleven regiments of volunteer colored soldiers from the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande an agitated and confused state of affairs prevails. Confusion and disorder are everywhere prevailing, and the country is in the hands of the Imperialists, and skirmishes between them and the United States troops are still occurring, though not so frequently as some time ago. Some of the Liberal chiefs in that region are remaining in a comparatively quiet state, awaiting the result of General Grant's order.

The Standard, from Memphis, was at Evansville on Wednesday, with about 1000 lbs of cotton for shipment North. The Standard, from Memphis, was at Evansville on Wednesday, with about 1000 lbs of cotton for shipment North. The Standard, from Memphis, was at Evansville on Wednesday, with about 1000 lbs of cotton for shipment North. The Standard, from Memphis, was at Evansville on Wednesday, with about 1000 lbs of cotton for shipment North.

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 20, 1865.

Business today in all departments, with a quiet, and, with limited receipts by the river, but steady, and heavy supplies of cotton and other produce by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Another lot of new cotton was received today by the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The produce market is pretty well sustained, though receipts of green apples are somewhat abundant, with a fall in price. The market for the latter for choice selected. The sales of potatoes are also more active, and in a fall, and under sales at \$3.25. Barley in the vicinity of \$1.00 per bushel for round lots. The supply of hay is scarce, the farmers not anxious to market, but buyers along the river buy freely at \$1.25 per ton, which is a decline of one dollar on round lots. At the wheat market bid mostly around \$1.40, and at \$1.40 bid at \$1.40. It is quoted by dealers in the market at \$1.40.

The market for lead today continues dull, with no change in the price. The market for tin is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for iron is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for copper is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for sugar is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for coffee is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for tea is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for rice is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for oil is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for flour is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for corn is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for wheat is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for cotton is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for wool is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for hides is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for tallow is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for butter is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for eggs is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for chickens is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for turkeys is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for pork is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for beef is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for mutton is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for lamb is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for fish is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for game is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for fowl is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for poultry is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for fruit is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for vegetables is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for nuts is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for seeds is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for minerals is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for metals is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for stones is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for gems is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for jewelry is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for watches is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for clocks is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for instruments is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for books is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for papers is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for maps is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for globes is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for toys is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for games is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for puzzles is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for riddles is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for curiosities is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for antiques is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for bric-a-brac is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for novelties is also dull, with no change in the price.

The market for fashions is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for styles is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for trends is also dull, with no change in the price. The market for fads is also dull, with no change in the price.

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STEAMBOATS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH, CAIRO AND
ST. LOUIS.
ST. PATRICK, Capt. Mastor,
leaves Louisville for Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis, at 10 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. Mastor, 127 Wall Street.

FOR CINCINNATI.
Regular Mail Line Packets.
Connecting at Cincinnati with
the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
GEN. LYTLE, Master.
One of the above steamers will leave punctually at 12 o'clock P. M. daily, except on Sundays and holidays. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. Mastor, 127 Wall Street.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL.
The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new and improved, with all the latest improvements, and the line will be ready to receive the new cars and machinery.

PEOPLE'S LINE
DAILY FOR CINCINNATI.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
ST. CHARLES, - - - - - WATKINS, Master.
ST. LOUIS, - - - - - WATKINS, Master.
ST. LOUIS, - - - - - WATKINS, Master.

1865. 1865.
LOUISVILLE & HENDERSON
U. S. MAIL LINE.
For Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis, at 10 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. Mastor, 127 Wall Street.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the Louisville and Henderson U. S. Mail Line, are requested to present them to the Capt. Mastor, 127 Wall Street, before the 1st of November, 1865.

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RAILROAD.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 4, TRAINS WILL
run as follows:
No. 1. Louisville for Nashville and Paducah, daily, except Sunday.
No. 2. Nashville for Louisville and Paducah, daily, except Sunday.
No. 3. Louisville for Nashville and Paducah, daily, except Sunday.
No. 4. Nashville for Louisville and Paducah, daily, except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RAILROAD
REOPENED.
THIS GREAT NATIONAL THROUGHFARE IS
again open for
FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL.

Speed, Security and Comfort
Will be more than sustained under the reorganization of
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CONNECTIONS
At the Ohio river, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central
and Marietta and Cincinnati, and through the
Washington and Annapolis, and the Chesapeake and
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LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY &
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TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY, IN
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The prices here given are correct at this date.

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TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY, IN
9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. For Louisville, Chicago,
St. Louis, and other points.

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